INDUSTRIAL

Comething About the Queer Business Euterprises of a Queer People.

FROTECTIVE POLICY FOUND PROFITABLE

All Imports are Taxed and So Home-Vade Goods are Cheap.

MANUFACTURING AMONG THE MUSCOVITES

"Home" Industries are Literally Cultivated in this Great Country.

METHODS OF THE RUSSIAN METCHANTS

Candles, Cats and Canaries in Commerce-Importance of the "Icon" Trade- In the Bazaars - Another Enthusiastic Article from "Carp."

Moscow, Sept. 1.-[Special Correspondence of Tun Ban. |- Take a cup of tea with me a la Russe while I tell you something about the queer business methods of this queer people. A barefooted boy brings in the large brass samovar and we drink our tea out of glass tumblers with nothing but a bit of lemon and a generous amount of sugar to affect its flavor. The Russians do all their trading over tea, and this commercial center, Moscow, is full of tea nouses called traktirs, where these longhaired merchants sit and suck their ten through lumps of sugar which they hold between their teeth and dicker and bargain from morning till evening. There is no such thing as fixed prices or quick trades in Russia. It takes a man all day to come to a decision, and he aiways asks you three times as much as he expects to get. And still the pusiness done is enor-Moscow has some business houses which would be a credit to Chicago, and there are stores here as fine as you will find anywhere in Paris. The wealthier Russians buy the most extravagant articles of jewelry and wearing apparel, and the arcades of Moscow are unequaled anywhere in the world. Just under the shadow of the Kremliu there is now being built a vast bazaar of six stories which must cover ten acres of ground, and there are many business blocks here which cover acres. There is more economy used in building than in America, and some of these vast buildings are cut by wide passages which are roofed with glass and out upon which open stores about twenty teet front with good show windows. These windows are filled with beautiful goods, and the shoppers can spend hours in going from one store to another without getting out into

Russia's Tariff Methods. The goods sold are largely imported and it

is curious to see how the government watches the payment of duty upon them. Every imported article pays a tax and Russia has perhaps the highest protective tariff of any country in the world. Every article has to have the stamp of the revenue officer upon it and this stamp is in the shape of a little piece of lead as big around as a silver 5-cent piece, to which are fastened two pieces of wire which unite inside of the garment sold. It is impossible to get this wire off without breaking the stamp, which is indelibly pressed into the lead, and whether you buy a necktie, a pair of stockings or a piece of jewelry it must have this stamp upon it. To bacco of all kinds is heavily taxed and cigars ys sold in boxes which are wrapped around with revenue stamps and which have glass tops. If you buy one eigar it is in a little glass box, and there are boxes of two cigars, three cigars and of five, six, ten and a dozen. Each pears its appropriate stamp and the bigger the box the bigger the stamp. The result is that all foreign articles are very high, and imported cigars cost twice as much as they do with us. Articles manufacoured in Russia, however, are cheap, and it will be surprising to many Americans to know what Russia makes.

Manufacturing in Russia.

There are over 1,300 factories in operation about Moscow, and you can see the smokestacks standing like sentinels here and there over the landscape, rivaling in their height the golden spires of the churches. These factories employ a quarter of a million of laborers, and they turn out about \$150,000,-000 worth of products every year. The city of Tula, which is a night's ride from Moscow, has cutlery works which make all kinds of iron and steel ware of the finest quality. I bought a knife and a razor during my visit there a few days ago, and they are as fine as anything that Sheffield or Birmingham can produce. It is at Tula that the samovars are made, nearly \$3,000,000 worth being turned out every year, and there are large gun factories here which supply the Russian army. The cotton industry is mainly con-fined to Moscow. It has trebted within the last ten years, and there are cotton mills here which would be a credit to Massachus-The woolen factories are also increasing, and the day will come when Russia will manufacture most of the goods consumed by her vast population. At the present time a large amount of the manufactures are the result of home industry. The peasants do a great many things in their homes, and nearly every village has its specialty of some kind or other. Near Moscow there is a town which is noted for its peating of gold leaf, and the people of this village beat the gold out between calfskins, and the monthly wages of a good gold beater is about \$7. There are other villages which make wire, others which make tothing but spectacle frames, and down in Tula there about 2,000 records who devote the special states. people who devote themselves to the making of accordions. Some of the most beautiful ware turned out at Moscow is the lacquer papier mache. This is sold all over Europe. It has the finish of the Japanese lacquer, and it is beautifully painted. This is cone by families who have worked at it for generations. It was from them that the oldfashioned snuffboxes came, and they now make sleeve puttons, tea caddies, book covers and lacquer pictures.

The Icon Business. Speaking of pictures, the icon trade is one of the great industries of this country. An icon is a picture of a saint, the face of which is painted, but the body of which is made of carved gold, silver or brass. Every man in Russia has his icou, and there is scarcely a room in a Russian home which does not contain one of these sucred pictures. They are of all sizes and prices, from little ones no bigger than a watch, and worth only a few ceuts, up to great paintings the size of a barn door, and worth tens of thousands of dollars. The Russian says his prayers before them, and he looks upon them as the guardian angels of his life. There is no atore in Russia that has not one of these icons hanging up in it, and if you wisn to be ordinarily polite you will take off your hat, when you onter the store, in honor of it, and if you are Russian you will invariable these stores. anter the store, in honor of it, and if you are a Russian you will invariably cross yourself on coming into its presence. The baby of our consul general at St. Petersourg fell suck during my stay there a few weeks ago, and its nurse said that the undeubted cause of its illness was because there was no icon picture in the room in which it was lying and she would not conn which it was lying and she would not continue to wait upon the child until one was put up. In every railroad station in Russia there is a shrine of this kind and you cannot get out of sight of a picture of one of the saints, of the Virgin or of the Savior. There are stores here in Moscow which sell-nothing but icons and the painting of them gives work to thousands. In making them the workmen get prices according to the size of the saints and their number. A good man can make three, each containing one figure, in a week and as he gets 50 cents a saint he makes \$1.50 at this rate for a week's work. Some of the icons are very well painted and those in the churches are often studded with jewels and the metal work is of solid gold.
Some icons are holier than others and the
most sacred are kissed by the worshipers
and candles burn constantly before them.

Russia's Candle Business.

a long time at the entrance of the Kazan ca-

thedral in St. Petersburg, and in the course of balf an hour I saw at least 300 men, women and children buy candles. It took two men to supply them, and the candles they bought were of various sizes and of dif-

ferent prices. Some bought as many as a dozen and others were satisfied with one.

I wondered what they would do with them and walked in behind them. The interior of this church is as large as the hall of the

ing from the floor to about the height of the spot on which President Harrison's hat rests. The tops of these candlesticks are in

the shape of a disc and each top has a num ber of holes in which to stick candles. The

worshipers whom I followed trotted from one of these candelabra to another, light-ing a candie before each and put-ing it up to burn before the picture, While they stood and crossed themselves be-

fore the saints I saw other candles being

passed up from man to man, finally reaching the hands of the church officer who presided

over each candlestick, being lit by him and put before the saint. There were probably 500 candles burning at one time in this one

church and when you remember that this goes on all over Russia every Sunday and

overy holiday and during most of the days of the week you can see where the candles go to. A large part of the candles used are made in houses and not in large factories, and in fact the house industry of Russia seems to surpass that of the factories. It is

estimated that there are 750,000 workmen in Russia who make things at their own homes,

Queer Trades in Russia.

the villages in which they have been bought and takes off their skins, which are shipped by him to the fur centers of the empire. In

a village not far off from the home of Tolstoi, in Tula, there are eighty families who do

ooff there is a section where pigeous are bred for the sake of their skins, which are sold at

the weekly bazaars and at the fairs. The feathers are, of course, left on the skins and they eventually form a part of some fady's

I bought a shaw! in Moscow today which

is so large that it would cover the biggest double bed in America and so fine that it will go through a lady's ring. It was made by the peasants of Orenburg and is of the kind known as ring shawls. It was made

entirely by hand, and the fine lace work of these Russian peasants is wonderful. The velvets made by them are noted all over

Europe and some of their velvets bring \$5 a

surope and some of their velvets bring \$5 a yard. They make carpets which are equal to those of Persia and Turkey, and I met here at Moscow American buyers for Tiffany & Co. of New York and Bailey, Banks & Biddle of Philadelphia, who are sent here to buy the wonderful Russian silver and the famous propers which are they there there

famous pronzes, which are finer than those

of any other part of the world. There is a factory here in Moscow which makes this

gold and silver enamel ware which is so rare

and so high-priced, and the tea sets which

were given by the czar to the sea captains

who brought over the famine supplies were made here. One of the curious sights of the

made here. One of the curious sights of the Russian streets is the lock peddier, who walks about with his breast and back covered with locks, which are hung by strings over his shoulders, and this making

of locks is one of the great pensant indus-tries. The locks are nearly all made by band

and they are of all sorts and shapes and o all prices from a half cent up to \$5. Some o

them are so small that it takes 100 to make

a pound and others so large that they vould drown a cut if one was tied around its

In the Baznars.

Every city in Russia has its grand bazaar,

This is known as the Gostini Dvor and consists of a vast building containing many acres and made up of all sorts of shops, which

usually open out upon covered corridors sep-arated from the street by pillars, so that you

can walk all around the bazaar and not be affected by the weather. The interior of one of these vast buildings is made up of courts and the stores run from the arcades through

to the courts and there are hundreds upon hundreds of stores in every bazaar. These stores are of all kinds and you can find in one of these bazaars anything you wish from a hairpin to a seelskin coat and from a tooth-

pick to a set of furniture. There are jewelry stores and clothing stores, stores for the selling of household utensils, stores which

bandle nothing but leather goods and other stores which deal in books and pictures. The merchants as a rule are Russians in long

coats with their pantatoons stuffed in their boots and their hair chopped off level with

the neck so that it forms a sort of a brush as

it bangs down from the crown. They part this bair in the middle aifd they are usually

long-bearded men of the Russian type. They are shrowd dealers, but are very suspicious of one another and go on the

principle that everything is fair in trade. Some of them grow very wealthy and some of the finest houses in Moscow belong to the

merchants. The nobles looked rather down on them until in recent years and today the

merchaet class is not as high as the official class in Russia. They are very superstitious and betteve in signs and omens. Their hours of pusiness are from about 9 in the morning until about 5 in the afternoon and though

until about 5 in the afternoon, and though they are as anxious to make a good trade as

our merchants they take more rest than we do and they will not open their stores during

the night, and he will say another prayer be-fore he opens up in the morning. This is

done by every merchant and the crossing an

Queer Basiness Signs. The Russians do not advertise a great deal

and a Russian business advertisement looks queer to American eyes. There are thirty-six letters in the Russian alphabet, and these letters seem to

six letters in the Russian alphabet, and these letters seem to be a combination of the Greek, Chinese and Arabic characters. A great majority of the lower classes cannot read them, and the result is that it hardly pays the merchant to advertise. You see few posters about the cities, and the sandwich man is absent from these Russian streets. Many of he beasants cannot read the signs on the stores, and for this reason nearly every store has painted on its walls

the arcades at the hour of cleang.

scaling of these padlocks is going on all along

neck and it was thrown into a pond.

cloak or hat. In riding down the Volga at every station at which the boat stopped the

thing else but raise canaries, and in Tam-

which consisted of a bare-armed man shaving a patient, who sat unright in one chair,
while just opposite him sat a lady, who was
holding out her arm, from which a stream of
blocd was spouting, and upon which another
barber was performing the operation of
bloodietting. In another part of the picture,
on a stool, was a man having a tooth pulled,
and the sign intended to convey the fact and the sign intended to convey the fact that the parber within was adentist, a shaver and a surgeon. A feed store will have a bun-Speaking of candles, Russia ourns more to Speaking of candles, Russia ourns more to her country in farope. She uses about 60,000,000 pounds of candles every year, and one of the great sources of income of the churches is their candle sales. At the door of every cathedral there are candle peddlers, who have counters before them and who sell candles to the worshipers as fast as they can hand them out. These men are dressed in the uniform of the church, and they take in pennies by the bushel. I watched a couple of them for a long time at the entrance of the Kazan cacle of hay in a doorway, and on the walls at the side of the door will be painted horses feeding and cows grazing.

The dairy signs are cows with maids or men milising them, and the tea signs are us-ually gaudy Chinamen, who are sipping tea. Even the newest inventions, such as the by the newest inventions, such as the typewriter, the bicycle and the camera, are painted on the signboards in this way, and sometimes the whole front of a store will be covered by pictures, each of which represents some article sold by the merchant. The wiedows are filled with samples of the goods and and to francollar strains. goods sold, and not infrequently articles are suspended on the walls outside in order to show just what is offered within. Every merchant makes his calculations with a box of wooden buttons strong on wires, just as the merchants do in China, and only the larger establishments keep book accounts. Little business is done by checks, and the making mathematical particles. house of congress. Its walls are nung with golden icons, and there are jeweled icons on the pillars and set into the solid silver altar of the back of the church Before each icon is a silver candlestick with a stem as big around as Grover Cleveland's thigh, and rising from the flower to should be the silver to the silver the flower than the silver the silver to should be silver to sh banking methods of Russia are so full of curious features that I will treat of them in another letter. Frank G. Carpenter.

pictures of the articles sold within. I saw a barber sign the other day here in Moscow

EDUCATIONAL.

San Francisco has set aside \$1,090,000 for the public schools for the current fiscal year The Chicago Theological seminary is about to inaugurate a new department, designated "Christian Sociology," Prof. Graham Taylor, D.D., of Hartford, Conn., will conduct the department.

The twentieth annual report of the Cnicago public library shows the institution ranks second in the United States, Boston only exceeding it in number of volumes, and that was established in 1852, while Chicago's was begun in 1872. The total number of books on the shalves of the library is 177, 178, an increase in the last vary of 10, 202 an increase in the last year of 10,703.

Women are slowly but surely elbowing pen out of the work of primary school teachleg in Great Britain, as they have done to a considerable extent in the United States. When Mr. Forster's act was passed there were 22,842 pupil teachers, 1,236 assistant teachers and 12,027 certificated teachers at work in the popular schools of the country. These numbers have now risen to 28,131 pupil teachers, 13,508 assistant and 47,823 certificated teachers.

and one authority states that these people turn out \$750,000,000 worth of goods every year. These people in many cases peddle their goods themselves, and in some in-stances they work for the factories. Professor Henry C. Adams, in an article on state education as exemplified by the University of Michigan, in the September Forum, maintains that "an educational system which is part of state machinery, provided Russia has in fact many queer trades of which we know nothing. Along the Volga there are colonies who make a specialty of the state be democratic in form, can never come to mean the education of a class, nor breeding and raising cats, which are sold for the fur and which are usually disposed of to peddlers. The cats bring from 5 to 15 cents apiece and the peddler collects them in a bag, kills them as soon as he gets away from can a university which appears to the people for pecuniary support become a center from which aristocratic ideas or a plutocratic in-

dustrial philosophy are disseminated." The report submitted by a committee of the Woman's alliance on the condition of the public schools of Chicago shows that there are 58,578 children in the city who are with-out seats in the schools. Besides these who are shut out entirely from the public facili-ties for education, there are 14,340 half-day pupils, or children who receive but two and a half hours' instruction per day. In the cases of these 14,340 a seat in the schoolroom accommodates one pupil in the forencen and another in the afternoon.

IMPIETIES.

peasants would come to the wharves with their wares for sale. At Kazan ragged, bare-headed, bare-legged Tartars trotted around New York Tribune: Rev. Mr. Good-shough-And now, children, who was the man who depended upon the ravens for his fally food!

with long bars of what I thought was bees-wax for sale, but which turned out to be a soap which is much noted in Russia. Here I also found all sorts of leather manufac-tures, from boots and slippers made of little pieces of different colored leather sewed to daily food!

Johnny — David Bennett Hill.

Rev. Mr. Goedenough — John Tugmutton, I shall report you to your father.

Johnny — Hub! Pop thinks so himself.

He says that Mr. Hill has been eating crows ever since the Chicago convention. gother to leather coats and traveling bugs. I bought a pair of boots and a pair of slippers for \$2, and I was offered a very good traveling satchel of the finest Russian leather for

Somerville Journal: The minister who preaches short sermons is generally popular with the congregation, and, after all, there is no direct evidence that his parishlowers don't get into heaven just as easily as those of the "sixteenthly-my-brethren" kind.

Rev. Plunk in New York Herald: De fashnable churches 'il soon be thrown open again for de fail an' winter, deah breddern, but it 'll be some time before de cobwebs ob sin dat de dobble hez bin spinnin' all summer will be brushed out ob de souls on de members ob de different congregashuns, Philadelphia Recora: A Kensington gent

who is too religious to swear hit his thumb with a tackhainmer yesterday and ingeniously gave vent to his emotions without breaking the decalogue by exclaiming, "D-n the devil!" Rev. Dr. Primrose-1 always like to give

both sides of a story.

Brown—Then why don't you preach a sermon about the gambler who wins big money and feeds his wife and children on the fat of the land!

The Rector-My dear young lady, I hope I am mistaken, but I thought I saw you talking during the sermon yesterday! Stray Lamb-You certainly are mistaken, rector. Why, I never talk in my sleep.

Wiggsy-I noticed you stick in the middle of your sermon this morning.
Or. Longwind—Yes; when I wrote that part I was just after dipping my pen into the mucilage bottle by mistake.

If any of the ministers won any money betting on the Sullivan-Corbett fight, they will undoubtedly put it all in the home missionary box.

THE BLOOMING KIDS.

New York Tribune: Warren, aged 4 years, had formed his ideas of angels and their forms from the study of certain steel engravings, and told his mother if she scolded him again he would "die and go right to heaven." Being told that that was easier said than done, and asked how he would get there, he answered without hesitation: "Oh, I would pile up all the chairs and tables and boxes and ladders as far as they would go, and then I spect an angel would come down and det me. And any way I'd a good deal rather go that way than have things screwed into me.

Somerville Journal; Every Sunday school eacher knows that when a boy comes into the class wearing a particularly clean and wide white collar, with clothes conspicu-ously neat and his hair carefully brushed by a gentle mother's hand, he is the boy she will have to look out for if she wants to keep the whole class out of mischief.

Chicago Tribune: Tommy-Mamma isn't it awful slangy to say "get up and get?"
His Mother—It is, my son. It is very coarse and clownisb.
Tommy—That's the way it sounded to me when I heard you telling Betty this morning to get up and get breakfast.

"Why do birds in their little nests agree?" asked the pretty schoolma'm of Freddy Fangle, "'Cause they'd fall out if they didn't," Freddy replied.

Tommy-Say, paw, Mr. Potts lost the use of his evesight for near an hour last night.
Mr. Figg-Why, I never heard of that.
How did it happer? Tommy-The 'lectric lights went out.

do and they will not open their stores during the holidays nor on Sundays. Everything is closed in Russia on Sundays, and St. Petersburg and Moscow at this time look much more like Hoston than Paris. It is interesting to watch one of these buzaar merchants close up for the night. In the first place he locks up everything in the store and seals it shut. He then comes outside and closes his windows and locks the front doors of his shop with a great padlock. He then takes a string and tios the padlock to the staple and joins the two ends of the string together and nuts some hot scalingwax on them. This he stamps with his own seal, so that it will be impossible to open the lock without breaking the seal. He then stands in front of his closed doors and crosses himself and says a prayer before he leaves for the night, and he will say another prayer before Little Girl (in the park) -Those butterflies is awful mean. Mamma - Why sof Little Girl - Quick as I goes to chase 'em they flies off the walk onto the grass, cause they knows I mustn't go there.

"What do we get from planting potatoes?" asked a speaker at a Sunday school mass meeting in Nobleboro, sie.. the other day, and a small boy piped out "Perater bugs!" Little Girl-What does your mamma do

since the dog was stolen:
Little Boy-Ob, she sort o' comforts herself with th' baby. Brown-You shouldn't make fur of the

old, my boy.
Little Johnny-Why, dad, the minister said we should humor the infirmities of age.

Cook's imperial Champagne has stood the test for thirty years. There is no better sparkling wine made. It's extra dry.



LIFE'S AUTUMN

Whittier to Holmes, Life is indeed no holiday; therein Are want, and woe, and sin. Death and its nameless fears, and over all Our pitying tears must fall.

Thy hand, old friend! the service of our days,

Far off and faint as echoes of a dream

The songs of boyhood seem.

Yet on our autumn boughs, unflown with spring.
The evening thrushes sing.

The hour draws nour, howe'er delayed and When at the oternal gate
We leave the words and works

And lift vold hands alone For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul Brings to that gate no toll; Giftless we come to Him, who all things gives, and live because He lives.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Wedding bells announce the beginning of the autumn matrimonial harvest. Charles Anthony Bayer, the New York artist, was married in Chicago to Miss Menerva Newelt of that city.

"Miss Hobson is so eccentric." "In what way?" "Why, she's going to marry a man because she's engaged to him." If a man can't spell very well, and is in ove, he should avoid writing the girl alet-ter until she falls in love with him. After that, she will not make fun of his letters.

It's a serious mistake for a young man to tell a young woman when he meets her that he was just thinking of her. That implies that there are times when there is no thought of her in his mind. When a family man who clopes with a

pretty servant girl gives as an excuse that he wanted a wife that could do her own house-work, it will be no easy matter to find a jury neroic enough to convict him. Sentimental people like to think that every man that dies a bachelor had some love

affair in his youth, the memory of which kept him from marrying. Mabei-1 suppose, you have heard of sister Lou's marriage? She's tagen a flat up-

Miss Jellus-Yes, I heard she had a flat but I didn't know where she had taken him The marriage of Miss Alice Shea, second daughter of George Shea, ex-chief justice of the city court of New York, to Charles Erastus Glidden, jr., whose father was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, took place at Brattleboro, Vt., on the Sth.

The weeding of Miss Mary Emm : Ashley, daughter of ex-Governor James M. Ashley of Toledo, to Edward Ringwood Cooper, sor of ex-Mayor of New York Abram S. Hewitt, took place on Wednesday at Monroe Cottage, Put-in Bay, Ohio, the summer home of the bride's parents.

The postmaster, a justice of the peace, member of the town board, clerk of the health board, member of the board of education, captain of the fire patrol, and secretary of the fire department of Manaroneck, N. Y. took a day off and gor married last week. His name is William A. Boyd.

Bishop John F. Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church, was married in Buffalo Sept., 5, to Miss Ella Arnes Root, danguter of Francis H. Root, the leather millionaire merchant. Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Root the wedding was strictly private. Bishop and Mrs. Hurst left in the evening for a short wedding trip. They will live in Washington.

The wedding of Miss Minna Kathalina Gale, the actress, and Archibald Cushman Haynes, took place in New York last week, The ceremony was witnessed by a larg gathering. Miss Gale has been on the stagfor the last eight years, during which time shehas been a member of companies under the management of Lawrence Barrett, Daniel Bandmann and other prominent

MEN OF NOTE.

Murat Halstead has just celebrated his 63d birthday. Who would have thought it? His editorial work has the yim, vigor and vinegar

"Watch Dog" Holman carries his ideas of economy so far, they say, that he has signified a willingness to accept ten complimentary tickets to the opening exercises of the

World's fair.

Kossuth, who will be 80 years old on the first of next month, is about to publish the first volume of the memoirs on which he has been engaged since shortly after the close of the American civil war.

MacDermot, Mr. Glagstone's attorney general for Ireland, is one of the few Irishmen who retain the old titles of chieftainey. He is the head of the ancient MacDermot family, formerly princes of Moylurg. A democratic numrices for congress in Texas has a mustaclie that measures sixteen inches from tip to tip. Peffer will hide his diminished whisters when he sees that

Texan nushing his unfice strainer up Penn sylvania avenue. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the bandmaster besides being a wonderful swift music pon-man, has the largest stock of orchestral scores in America, if not the world. The cash value of his musical library is esti-mated at over \$50,000. A man of note every

Owen Chase, a Maine hunter, knows the forests of the Pine Tree state by heart, having nunted and worked in them for nearly fifty years. He has killed 221 bears during that period, and entertains very little respecfor bruin's courage. He says a bear is most cowardly beast in the woods. Hon. John P. St. John of Kansas is still

percolating through the campaign in various parts of the country for prohibition and reve nue only. Mr. St. John may never accomplish his massive and begign scheme for pul-verizing the rum power by taking it to death, but he will always be cherished as the onesomest and most picturesque political reminiscence in our beloved land. Major J. W. Powell, director of the United

States geological survey, was a precedious boy. When only 12 years old he took charge of his father's business affairs on a farm of sixty acres, the head of the family naving be-come so engressed in abolition work as to neglect everything else. Much of his early study was conducted while driving ox teams with wheat to market fifty or sixty miles away. These trips were taken a dozen times

Conspicuous as was the late Francis Kernan of New York in his profession and as a servant of the city and state, he was devoted to his family and never was so happy a when at his own fireside. His wife and eight chiidren survive him. John D. Kernan, the cidest son, is a lawyer and has served as railroad commissioner of New York state. Three of the other sons are also members of the Oneida county bar, two are interested

the Oncida county bar, two are interested in a furnace manufactory, and one lives in New York city. The daughter is unmarried and lives in Utica.

Daniel Dougherty, who had seen Napoleon III. to the days of the empire, called upon the fallen monarch at Chiselburst in 1872. Another Philadelphian, Morton MacMichael, was with him, and the ex-empress, Eugenie, assisted in receiving the visitors. They assisted in receiving the visitors. They stayed over an hour, engaged briskly in con-versation, and, in accordance with the usage at royal courts, the signal was given them which terminated their stay. Pulling a dainty watch from her girdle, the empress said: "Gentiemen, you have just ten minutes to catch your train."

FACTS ABOUT OMAHA.

Omaha has five public parks. Omaha has sixty-five miles of paved streets.
Omaha has ninety-two miles of sewers.

There are sixty public schools, employing There are twenty-two church and private schools, employing 152 teachers.

The school census shows over 30,956 chil dren of school age.
Omaha is a city of churches, having 115

There are sixty-five hotels.

There are thirteen trunk lines of railway. covering 38,233 miles of road operated from Omaha. One hundred and thirty passenger trains arrive daily.

Omaha has the largest smelter in the

houses of religious worship,

world.
Omaha is the third largest packing center in the world. Last year the stock receipts were: Cattle, 2,538,793; hogs, 7,160,855;

sheep, 783,865. Omaha has the largest distillery in the world and three of the largest breweries in the United States.

Omaha has the largest white lead works in the world. Aside from the packing houses Omaha has Aside from the packing nouses of that a last 160 manufacturing enterprises with a combined capital of \$8,938,000. Last year their

products amounted to \$33,000,000.

The principal shops of the Union Pacific railway are located in Omaha. They cover fifty acres of ground and represent an outlay of \$2,500,000. They furnish employment to 1,200 skilled mechanics and 200 day labor

Ouring the year 1891 the real estate transfers amounted to \$15,929,821.

During 1891 the clearings were \$221,128, The actual real estate valuation is \$250,000

000, while the assessment for taxation 11 based on a one-tenth valuation.
Omaha has two ntybanks, of which nine are national, eight savings and three are state banks. The postoffice receipts for the year were \$264,588.29. This department gave employments forty-six clerks and sixty-six car-

riers. Omaha has one of the most complete water works systems in the world. The plant cost \$7,000,000 and has 170 miles of mains. The Pumping capacity is \$5,000,000 gallons daily.

There are ninety-five miles of street rail way, mainly electric. The system employs 600 men and operates 275 cars. The monthly pay coll is \$40 000 opulation in 1860 ...

Population in 1889. Population in 1883 Population in 1885 Ropulation in 1893.

Soap

We perspire a pint a day without knowing it; ought to. If not, there's trouble ahead. The obstructed skin becomes sallow or breaks out in pimples. The trouble goes deeper, but this is trouble enough.

If you use Pears' Soap, no matter how often, the skin is clean and soft and open and clear.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

BOYS, YOU CAN'T GO TO SCHOOL



unless you secure a suit of our elegant school clothing. Our stock is brimful of the most beautiful outfits for school boys ever shown in this city. They are the cutest in design we have ever seen, and they are trimmed in style to make any boy happy for half a year. By that time he will need another suit, and so he can be kept happy the year round. Parents you have no time to lose, come on and buy school clothing.

ages from 4 to 13, range in prices as follows:

55c, 76c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25, \$3. SUITS ages from 14 to 18, three pieces, coat, pants and vest, at

\$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4,50, \$5, \$6 \ Each suit worth double this price.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK:

Genuine St. Louis Jeans Pants at \$1,75. All our \$2.50 Stiff Hats this week only \$1.25 Men's sewed congress and lace Shoes, warranted solid leather, at \$1.25.

We also call your attention to our Men's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Department.



J. BAMBERGER. Proprietor.

Behr Bros. & Co's. DIAN()

The UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

Have attained, and the high praise they have elicited from the world's MOST RE NOWNED ARTISTS, from the press and from a public long prejudiced in favor of der makes, it is a afe to assume that the instrument must be possessed of UNCOM MON ATTRIBUTES.

MAX MEYER & BRO. CO..

Sole Agents, Omaha, Nebraska

Esta blished 1866.

CHIOHESTER'S ENGLICH, RED CROSS

PENNYROYAL SEPTEMBER OF SHEET OF

PERGENT S.E. Con. 15" & BOUGLAS PER GENT ST. CORDS & BOUGLAS CONTINUES BANK PAID ON MARA POWER GOVERNMENT OF THIS I KIMBALL.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED DR. SNYDER,



The following persons have taken treatment of Dr. Snyder, with loss of weight as given below. They will cheerfully answer all inquiries if stamps are inclosed.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.
No starving, no inconvenience, barmies and no bad
No starving confidential. For circuing and ico-No starving, he inconvenience, barmics-smeets. Strictly confidential. For circu-timonials address with 6c. in stamps. DR. O. W. F. SNYDER.

vic Vicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Itl. The

Latest CHICAGO STATIONERY ---Nothing

Better.

Our Writing paper and Envelopes; Wedding Invitations; Reception Cards are sent, at reasonable prices, anywhere in the United States. Send for samples.

METCALF STATIONERY COMPANY, (Late Cohb's Library Co.)

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY. DR. C. GEE WO



The only praily grainated Chinese physician fight years study. Ten years practical experence with all known diseases. Treats successfully allebronic cases given up by other declors. Call and see him or write for question blank. Do not think your case how less because your doctoriest you so butter the Chinese dector with his new and wonderfulre needles, and receive new bosetts and a variancement cure—what they doctors cannot give declar the histories and process cannot give declare. Hoots and Phanes statures remedles his modifies. The world his witness. One thousand feetimentals in three years practice. No hundrons decoutions no nareothes, no pulsoa, distinguishment and permanent cure.

Pollowing cases successfully treated and ones tiven up by other decreas: given up by other dectors.

Thus, Coughlin, 4312 Harray street, chronic rheatmathen eyears, add my and liver troubles.

Thus, Culvert, 12th and Farnam streets, general debility, indigestion, loss of strength and vitality. Took medicine for years but got no relief, M. J. Anderson, 1321 (homing street, cutaera asthma and bronchttle or directly years standing.

Has for sale the following prepared remedies at \$1.00 abottle, six bottles for \$6.00, for the cure of Asthma Catarrh, Sex Headswine, Endigestion Blood Polsoning, Rhenmuttam, Female Weakniss, Ridney and Liver Complaint No agents, Sold only by Chiness Medicine Co. Capital, \$10.01,

Office, 16th and California Sts., Omaha, Neb